POOR COPY

This Mr. King did not deny and could not for the official report proves it to be so. What then the reader may ask did the honorable gentleman saw which served to convince his following that they should vote down the resolution? In the first place we will say that it was not necessary that he should say anything. The Government supporters do not require reasons for their allegiance other than certain personal ones and these are proof against all argument however strong from the Opposition. But we would not be doing justice to Mr. King if we said no more than this. The honorable gentleman is a lawyer. He knows as well as any one else the old, time-honored trick of raising false issues when the real issue cannot be met, and he therefore, not being able to answer the resolution, confined himself to attacking certain expressions of opinion which individual members of the Opposition had used and lawyerlike distorting them to suit his own purposes. Thus Messrs. Covert and Burns both said that the *increase* of the stumpage rates last year was inopportune. This Mr. King said was a declaration that the policy of the Opposition was opposed to stumpage, and he spoke long and forcibly upon the point. Although interrupted by the gentlemen whom he professed to be quoting, he continued his misrepresentations and denunciations vastly to the satisfaction of himself and his followers, who seem to regard noise as the *summum bonum* of eloquence and misrepresentation as the crowning glory of a political speaker. Mr. Covert had referred briefly to the Carquet trials. This led the Attorney General to take a general review of them and he attempted to vindicate his course in connection with them. He also took occasion to condemn the appointment of a Solicitor General, a Minister of Agriculture and a Minister of Education, which he claimed the Opposition intended to appoint if they got in power. Against such appointments he declaimed for a long time although he was repeatedly told that they formed no part of the Opposition platform. He also reviewed the general administration of the Government. Concerning his remarks on this head we will have something to say at another time. His speech was not nearly so good as many we have heard him deliver. He was followed on Monday by Mr. O'Leary in a calm speech in which the honorable gentleman dealt with the general policy of the Government with very good effect. He charged among other things that two members of the Executive had promised to get the contract for the Kent Railway for J. C. Brown in consideration of the latter releasing them from certain claims against them. Mr. Ryan, of Albert, next took the floor. This exceedingly self-sufficient gentleman did not favor the House with many remarks and it was unnecessary that he should, because it is always well known in advance how he will vote. Mr. Butler came next and very clearly defended his position. He was followed by Mr. Murchie. Mr. Murchie wishes it to be understood that he is independent. He says he is and we believe him.

Mr. Ryan of Gloucester came next. He made some good points, but does not elaborate them enough, and he leaves his hearers sometimes to guess at his conclusions. If he comes back again, and we hope he will, we recommend him not to try to get over so much ground in his speeches but to go more fully into the points he discusses. Among other things he arraigned the Government for not protecting hemlock. He claims that at the present rate of destruction the stock will be soon exhausted. So far Government and Opposition had put forward man for man, but now came a halt. It was the Government's turn next, but no one rose. When the question was about being put Mr. Cotterell took the floor. He made the best speech he has yet delivered in the House, and scored a capital point when he charged the Government with taking the money they had wrung by the increase of stumpage out of the poor men who are laboring at less than half a dollar a day and expending it themselves in the way of travelling expenses.

Mr. Willis was the next speaker. His speech was the best one in the whole debate in respect of the subjects dealt with and the manner of handling them. It was in every respect except in volume of tone a better speech than that of the Attorney General. We give some extracts from his remarks.

After Mr. Willis concluded his remarks, which was on the afternoon of Tuesday, there was a lull in the debate, it being expected that the Goverement would put up a man to answer this excellent speech. They did not do so, so Mr. Pickard took the floor and made what for him was a lengthy address. It bristled with points and good hits. He was especially forcible in reference to the Agricultural report, and Mr. Elder's disqualification by reason of his being a Government contractor. He also showed up the travelling expenses in their true light. He closed his speech by calling on Mr. Elder to defend himself. After he sat down there was again a lull, when every one expected that Mr. Elder would take the floor; but he did not, and Mr. Swim was the next to speak. He spoke with about his usual force and fluency, and avowed himself a Government supporter. Contrary to all precedent this ended the debate. The Secretary did not avail himself of his privilege of replying, thereby admitting that he had no further defence to make, and we have already shown that not a single point in the resolution was answered. A vote was thereupon taken, when the House divided on the amendment as follows:

YEAS.—Covert, Willis, Burns, O'Leary, Johnston, Ryan, (Gloucester) Smith, Jones, McLeod, Butler, Humphrey, Pickard, Tweedie, and Cotterell.

NAYS.—King, Fraser, Kelly, Stevenson, Crawford, McQueen, Perley, Theriault, Flewelling, McKenzie, McKay, Phillips, Murchie, Ryan, (Albert) Barker, Robinson, Dow, Elder, Swim, Woods, Leighton, Rogers, Marshall, Boveridge.

Mr. Davidson was absent. If present he would have voted with the yeas. The resolution then passed, whereupon the speaker left the chair, and Dr. Dow took the chair of the Committee on Supply, and the House proceeded to discuss the estimats.

These were got through with very little delay, although there was considerable discussion over some points. Mr. Tweedie made an excellent speech, when the grant to public works was being discussed, but the late day at which the official reporter's full report of his speech will reach the press prevents our quoting from it, and we do not care to use the synopsis published at the time. Supply brought the week to a close, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the House was busy with local or private Bills or in attending to the investigation for which special Committees had been appointed.

On Thursday Mr. Covert moved for a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Kent Railway. It is usual to grant such Committees as a matter of course, but now an objection was made and the Attorney General moved in amendment that as the Opposition had not moved for the papers it was inexpedient to give the Committee. This the Secretary seconded, whereupon Mr. O'Leary informed the House that he had moved for the papers ten days before, and that the Secretary had promised to bring them down. Then the Government withdrew their amendment and called on their supporters to vote Mr. Covert's resolution down, and they of course complied. Then Mr. King moved a resolution to enquire into the negotiations between the Railway and the Government, and Mr. Covert moved to amend by extending it to members of the Government and contractors with the Railway Company, the amendment was lost and the original motive carried. The vote was strictly a party one on Mr. Covert's motion and his amendment. Mr. King's motion was carried without division. The Attorney General then moved the order of the day, and proceeded to move his resolution relative to the amendment of the criminal law so as to permit persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf. He claims that the question of criminal law is an exceptional one, and that the Legislature has a right to deal with it, although it would not have such a right on any matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament.

He spoke at considerable length and with a good deal of power reviewing the history of the administration of the Criminal Law and contending that the step proposed by his resolutions was in the direction of progress. Mr. King was followed by Mr. Willis who made some good points although he did not speak at any great length. He reviewed the resolutions which he said were illogical and in some respects untrue, and he expressed a strong opinion as to the inadvisability of the Assembly intertering in the matter at all. He suggested that the Attorney General had better amend the law as to offences within the jurisdiction of the assembly before undertaking to prescribe work for Parliament. Mr. Davidson followed and discussed the principle of allowing persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf. He was not favorable to the change, but thought that if a change was made the law should not only make them competent, but compellable, to give testimony. Hon. Mr. Fraser followed in support of the resolutions. After some discussion the vote was taken and the resolutions were carried. The division was not in any sense a party one although the six gentlemen, namely: Messrs. Covert, Willis, Burns, Smith, Jones, and Davidson, who voted nay are all members of the Opposition.

During the week a bill passed the House authorizing County Councillors to receive pay, the provisions of which we will publish if it becomes law. The Legislative Council amended the York County Administration of Justice Bill, so that the County should pay three fourths of the expense. On the amendment being referred to the Assembly it received a three months' hoist. A committee has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Chatham Branch Railway, which makes four committees in session, taking sworn estimony. When they get through the House will be prorouged.

The Colonial Farmer.

LEGRIN & SON, ... PROPRIETORS.

FREDERICTON, N. B. APRIL 8, 1878.

A very interesting letter appeared in the *Telegraph* of the 4th relative to the improvement of the navigation of the St. John at the Oromocto Shoals. As we have given so much attention to this matter, and believe it is of so much importance to the community, we make no apology for publishing a lengthy extract from the letter referred to. The writer, who we know speaks from excellent authority says among other things:—

"It may serve to remove some wrong impressions arising from want of information, if the facts bearing upon the history and nature of the undertaking are briefly set out and explained. The impediment to navigation occurs at a point immediately below Wilmot's Bluff, where the river suddenly widens to nearly twice its usual width and two islands are formed in the channel, at some distance above the mouth of the Oromocto. The larger of these islands is between two and three miles in length, and is known as Middle Island. A smaller island, on the south side of Middle Island, has more recently formed, and is now some seventy-five to one hundred acres in extent. This is called Thatch Island, and is the property of Senator Wilmot. The navigable channel is between these two islands, and it is here and above this point that the troublesome shoal has formed. * * * * * * In 1870 or 1871, Mr. Perley, C. E., was sent to the place with instructions to make a thorough and exhaustive survey of the locality with a view of reparting upon the best plan of permanently removing the difficulty. Mr. Perley visited the place, and made a thorough examination of the situation and reported in favor of the construction of a shear dam, at right angles from the Lincoln shore to the head of Thatch Island, which would be a short and inexpensive work, and another shear dam from the Maugerville shore at right angles to the head of Middle Island. The object of these would be to increase the volume of water in the channel between the two islands, which when the force of the spring and fall freshet was on would tend to scour out the dredged channel.

In the session of 1872 the attention of the Government was again called to the subject by Mr. Burpee, seconded by Mr. Pickard, moving an address to the Governor General to have Mr. Perley's Report brought down, at which time they took occasion to urge upon the Government the importance of carrying out some improvement in the river St. John at this place. * * * * * * * * * * * In 1874, if I mistake not, several of the New Brunswick representatives interested in the work, including Mr. Wilmot, waited upon the Government in order to determine upon some plan of action. The location of the dam, as proposed by Mr. Perley, was considered to be objectionable, and Mr. Wilmot especially urged that it might cause damage both to the Island and intervales on the shore adjoining. These objections had a tendency to delay the work, and prevent any large outlay. It was understood, however, that a large amount should be expended in building a wing dam as an experiment, and meanwhile the dredge was promised to make further excavations. But on account of pressing for it in other parts of the country comparatively little work was done at the shoals. [It became apparent that something more effectual should be undertaken to remove the difficulty. Messrs. Burpee and Pickard again brought the matter before Parliament, at the last session, and urged upon the House and Government the great necessity of some action on the premises. Owing to the pressing demands upon the revenue only $10,000 had been put in the estimates during that year for the improvement of Dominion rivers. Of this amount the Government allotted $8,000 for this object.] During the past summer Mr. Perley again visited the locality, but owing to urgent business elsewhere had only a few hours to stop, and did not have time to consult the landed proprietors interested in the matter, though Messrs. Burpee and Pickard were present. Mr. Perley decided that as the sum this year at his disposal would be small, he would take the responsibility of using it to construct the dam from the Lincoln shore to the head of Thatch Island, as propose in his report as an experiment, although the representatives present preferred a larger dam from a point higher up the shore to a point at some distance above the head of the Island. The engineer immediately left by train for St. John, after which Mr. Burpee at once called upon the proprietors on the Lincoln shore whose lands would be possibly affected by the work, who went together to examine the locality of the proposed dam, and came to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to the interval land on the Lincoln shore. At the instance of these proprietors, Mr. Burpee wrote Mr. Perley, asking him to reconsider his decision and make a further examination of the locality before proceeding with the work. * *

Besides, the extent of the dam required upon the Maugerville side cannot be ascertained until the effect of the Lincoln dam is known, the operation of this work, when constructed, is considered, in fact, experimental, and can only be accurately known after it has been tested.

In consequence of these complications, the work was delayed till late in the fall when tenders were asked for and a contract entered into for the construction of the dam, for a sum a little under $10,000." The *Telegraph's* correspondent states that the whole amount will be expended this year. The work is most substantial. A wide foundation of brush five feet in depth is laid upon the bottom, upon which the crib work is constructed, with a ballast floor resting upon the lower tier of logs and filled with stones to the top. On the lower side poles are driven close together through the brush. This row of piles extends the whole length of the work (which is now 1500 or 1600 feet), and also around the outer end returning fifty feet around the upper side, each pile being butted to the upper tier of logs.

In consequence of this a line was decided upon for the construction of the dam from a point some 150 rods above Thatch Island, on the Lincoln Shore, to a point above Thatch Island bar, and Mr. Hegan, C. E., was subsequently sent up by Mr. Perley to mark out the locality. Upon this occasion Mr. Burpee was present and notified the proprietors, and sent a messenger for Senator Wilmot, (who lives some two miles distant), all of whom attended. Although the line just spoken of had been chosen with a desire of meeting the views of the proprietors, it failed to entirely satisfy Mr. Wilmot, who asked that the dam should be placed still further up the stream, the result of which was to delay the commencement of the work.

In the meantime Mr. Wilmot visited Ottawa, to lay his objections before the Minister of Public Works. It is understood that at this time Mr. Wilmot proposed to the Minister that the dam should be made further up the stream, and jutting out into it at right angles from the shore. This would probably have had the effect to throw the current across and endanger the shore of Oromocto Island. It is understood that the Minister declined to entertain this proposition, but moved the site of the dam farther up the stream at both ends, so that while slanting down the stream, the lower end would still be above the sand bar at the head of Thatch Island, thereby directing the current between the Islands and through the dredged channel.

It is considered important that the Lincoln Dam should be built before the dam on the Maugerville side for the following reasons: The current already sets strongly towards the Lincoln shore in freshet time, and the proposed site of the Maugerville dam being higher up the stream, would, if built before the Lincoln dam, throw a great stress of water against the Lincoln shore and Thatch Island, and endanger both."

The writer of this letter goes on to answer certain allegations made by Mr. Senator Wilmot and our contemporary the *Reporter*; but as we have not published what they said our readers will not be interested in the reply.

It is with great pleasure that we record the action which has been taken in reference to the improvement of the navigation. Whether the engineer's plan is the best that can be adopted we do not know, but this we do say that Messrs. Burpee and Pickard who have agitated the matter with so much success are deserving of the highest credit. If the effects of the breakwater are not what is expected, the fault will be, not with our representatives, but with the engineer in charge of the work, and if it should be that he is in error, and we have no reason to think he is—though some persons say that his plan is wrong—the Government which has recognized the importance of the work will remedy any defects which may occur in it.

We regret that the City Council did not fix the fee for tavern license at $100. In the first place it would have lessened the number of taverns, which of itself is a benefit. Secondly and chiefly, its effect on public opinion would have been excellent. A majority of the Aldermen are pledged temperance men, and they could not have been elected if they were not temperance men. The same majority are anxious that total abstinence principles should prevail, and both by precept and example, have done much to promote them. Their error is one of judgment. The matter may have been brought up a little hastily and the question taken before the Aldermen had a full opportunity to judge of the effect of their vote in all its bearings. Therefore we have only to repeat our regret that a decision should have been reached which will be claimed though wrought by the liquor party as a triumph, which is not calculated to reflect public sentiment, and is not encouraging to the great army here and elsewhere which is laboring in the cause of temperance.

The investigations of the Committee moved for by Mr. O'Leary to enquire into certain corrupt bargains between Mr. J. C. Brown and the Hon. Messrs. Young and Kelly bid fair to bring to light some very extraordinary circumstances. The Assembly in its wisdom has seen fit to withhold the evidence from the public till it is all in, and an impression seems to prevail that the doings of the Committee are strictly private and must not be reported. All we have to say on that point is that had we not been under the impression, until it was too late to remedy the mistake, that arrangements had been made for the publication of the evidence as it was given, we would have afforded the Assembly an opportunity to test its powers in preventing the publication of the testimony. As it is, we refrain from stating what the facts of the case are, as we have gathered them from chance visits to the Committee rooms. We may say in passing that the evidence points chiefly to Mr. Kelly, and we believe a case will be made-out which will call for public condemnation.

The FARMER is not quite so large this week as it usually is, but we cannot put any larger sheet on the press we are now using. We expect to be fully equipped with new stock at an early day, when the FARMER will assume its old proportions. In the meantime, by condensing advertisements, we hope to give the usual amount of reading matter.

ENTERTAINMENT.—On Saturday night last the Women's Christian Temperance Union gave one of their ten cent Concerts in the City Hall. The day and evening were very stormy but an excellent audience was present. The programme was varied and highly entertaining. It was as follows:—

Instrumental music by the Orchestra. Solo and Chorus, "See that My Grave is Kept Green;" Soloist, Mr. J. O'Brien. Solo, "Come Back to Erin;" by Mrs. Phair, with a verse of the "Brook." In response to an encore. An amusing sketch entitled "Off to Mauro;" by Miss Craig, Mr. Wm. Gaunce and Master Ross. Instrumental music by the Orchestra. Solo, "The Two Pictures;" by Miss Wood. Solo, "The Dear Old Village;" by Miss Paisley. Solo, "Old Folks at Home;" by Mr. J. Biggs, with "Brother Joe and I" as an encore. Solo, "My Grandfather's Clock;" Soloist, Mr. Wilson. Solo, "Norah;" by Mrs. Noalis, with ————— as an encore. Instrumental music by the Orchestra. Tableaux "The Mistletoe Bough," with song by Mrs. C. H. Lugrin. The ladies and gentlemen participating in the tableaux were Mrs. S. Barker, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. E. Phair, Mrs. J. H. F. Randolph, Miss Milberry, Miss Atherton, Dr. Ellis, Messrs. Gaunce, Lugrin, Edgecombe, Creed and Atherton. The song was sung before the curtain rose, and there were five scenes given with accompaniment of soft instrumental music, the ladies and gentlemen on the stage being dressed in fancy, but rich costumes, and colored lights being burned. The effect was really excellent.

A correspondent has written to us from Fairville complaining that the Grand Southern Railway has not nor is it likely to pay "land owners for their lands cut up and fences destroyed." He says the Company "cannot even pay the miserable pretence for justice called a jury," who consequently refuse to give their award. He further says that the man who worked on the road are not paid, the contractor is no one knows where, the works have stopped, the Company has no money, the only thing at all certain being that $900,000 of the money of the Province have been squandered and there is nothing of value to show for it. So says our correspondent who signs himself "A Farmer," and who is a gentleman of veracity.

A proposition to give Fredericton one of the four members for York as its representative, and that the other three shall be selected by the City and County is being discussed, and meets with a good deal of favor. We have not given the matter sufficient consideration to give a positive expression of opinion, although we confess to be impressed somewhat in favor of the idea. It is purely a local matter, and the County representatives can probably do as they wish about it. For our part they can have the assurance that any action they may take will not be viewed by this journal in a party light, but purely upon the merits.

"EXTRA LUGGAGE" was the subject of Mr. John Boyd's lecture on Tuesday. Considering the walking, the weather and everything else, including the lavish praises of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Boyd had a good audience, and gave his lecture, which occupied about two hours in delivery, in his usual pleasing style. His ability and the secret of his success as a lecturer are so well understood that we need make no comments.

We stepped for a few moments the other day into the room where the Committee of the Kent Railway matter was in Session. The occasion was the cross examination of Mr. J. C. Brown by the Hon. Mr. Young. Whatever other parliamentary committees may be this one certainly does not seem calculated to elicit the truth of matters into which it enquires or rather it does seem calculated to secure a garbled version of the truth. The reason is that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Marshal, conceives himself to be clothed with judicial functions and departing from the ordinary course in parliamentary investigations, undertakes to rule as to the admissibility of testimony. The consequence of his so doing is apparent at once to any professional mind. He admits much that is irrelevant and excludes a great deal that is relevant. It also places the witness at a disadvantage, because it practically debars him from the advantages of explanation which are always allowed in a court of law and which a re-examination secures him. It is no answer to say that the party who calls the witness may re-examine him, for the party producing the witness may not know how to re-examine, and even if, he does it may not be his interest to do so. On the occasion we refer too, Mr. Brown insisted on a right to explain because he did not want to be branded by the public as a perjurer. After some dispute the right wat accorded him. The occasion of the explanation was an irrelevant question; the answer was necessarily irrelevant; the explanation was relevant to the answer; but because it was irrelevant to the issue it was not allowed except in such a form as Mr. Brown complained would put him in a false position. It is not for us to say that Mr. Marshall's rulings are not honestly made. We have no right to impeach his motives; but we are justified in doubting his ability to decide nice points in the law of evidence and therefore, without expressing any opinion as to the wish of the majority of the committee to do justice, in saying it would be more conducive to the elicitation of the truth if a full examination were had into all matters in anyway connected with the subject before the committee without any attempt being made to apply the rules of evidence as used in Nisi Prius trials.

We also visited the committee which Mr. Mackenzie had struck to examine into some imaginary sin committed by Mr. Burns' in respect to the expenditure on great roads in Gloucester. Dr. Dow was acting in the position of chairman and we must give him the credit for exhibiting, while we were present, a desire to discharge his duties with impartiality. Mr. Mackenzie was acting as prosecutor and was endeavoring to play the lawyer in the examination of Mr. Mehan, formerly an M. P. P., now a supervisor, and was succeeding in making himself rediculous. The Hon. Messrs. Young and Kelly were watching the performance with interest and without indicating by word or deed that the charge against Mr. Burns was really an attack by the former of these first named gentlemen upon the latter.—Mr. Mehan, the witness, was in a perpetual illhumor, and at one time gave the committee to understand that he was "not one devilish bit afraid" of them. The climax was reached when Mr. Burns gave Mr. Young such a piece of his mind that the latter begged for the protection of committee and when he did not get that—and he had no right to claim it—said he would bring the matter up in another place.

We publish in another column London despatches relating the circumstances attending the resignation of Earl Derby and the calling out of the reserves. These decisive events were followed by a circular from the British Government to the European powers the most important portion of which we publish below. The press and cabinets of Europe have since been discussing this circular. The Berlin *Post*, Bismarck's organ, expresses warm approval of it. Favorable replies are expected from Austria, Italy, and France. Russia, it is stated, will refuse to accept the views put forward in it. Meanwhile England is arming to the teeth and Russia is preparing for a struggle; but as an outbreak becomes more and more imminent, public opinion in Europe set more strongly in favor of England. A high Austrian authority states that England is the champion of international law; the Hungarian Premier informs the Austrian Emperor that if action is taken against British interests he will not be responsible for its effect in Hungary. France refuses to form a secret treaty with Russia and even Turkey is disinclined to submit any longer to the dictation of her conqueror. The reasons of this are first the firm, unwavering course which the British Government has taken, secondly the manifest ability of England to maintain her rights. The *Times* says if we go to war we will be prepared to continue it until resistence is crushed, and Europe begins to acknowledge that such a treaty can be carried out. The world has been deceiving itself about the power of England, and the nations have about concluded that reckonings made without her are scarcely to be depended upon. We have a stronger hope for peace now than for some time past; but so little can we understand with the information at our command the actual position of affairs that any attempt to forecast the result would be the merest guesswork. The selection from the British circular is as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government deeply regret Russia's decision. Even if a considerable portion of the stipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would, nevertheless, be open to most serious objection. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the treaty of 1856, and by the declaration signed in London in 1871 it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of articles which are modifications of existing treaties.—The combined effect of the stipulations upon the interests of the powers also furnishes a conclusive reason against separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles relative to new Bulgaria a strong Slav state will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, who will thus secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Ægean seas. A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Slav community alien to it. The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while a Russian administrator frames and a Russian army controls the first working of its institutions, sufficiently indicate of what political system it will in the future form a part. The stipulations for the better government of Thessaly and Epirus, in themselves highly commendable, are accompanied by conditions the general effect of which will be to increase the power of Russia to the prejudice of Greece and every other country having interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. The territorial severance of Constantinople from the European provinces still left under its government will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possession, and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy. The acquisition of Bessarabia and Batoum makes Russia dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea, while the acquisition of the Armenian strongholds secures her influence over the population of the province and enables her to arrest trade between Europe and Persia. The indemnity stipulated for is evidently beyond Turkey's means, even not considering the portion of her revenue hypothecated to other creditors. Its mode of payment being vaguely stated, it may thus be demanded immediately, left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory, or be made the means of entirely subordinating Turkish to Russian policy. The combined effect of the treaty stipulates is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Porte. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to Great Britain that a Government whose formal jurisdiction extends over geographical positions of the deepest interest to her should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power, that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. Large changes will doubtless be necessary in hitherto existing treaties. England earnestly desires good government and peace and freedom for the population to whom those blessings have been strange. She would willingly have entered a congress in which the stipulations could be examined as a whole: but neither British interests nor the well being of the Turkish provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's latest reservations."

The City Council held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening. The Mayor reported that an action had been begun against the city by William McLaughlin, and the City Clerk that an action had been begun by Geo. Taylor, against the city and the Chief and Assistant Engineer, for the loss by fire of his building on the corner of Charlotte and Northumberland Streets. A little routine business was transacted, after which Alderman Bully moved that the fee for Tavern Licenses be $100. Alderman Moore moved an amendment that it be $50. The amendment was carried on the following decision. Yeas.—Cliff, Estey, Beck, Smith, Moore, Grieves, Rickey,—7. Nays.—Bully, Simmons, Dykeman.

The Bazaar of the Womans C. T. Union in the Temperance Hall on Thursday, was a grand success, although it was got up without very long notice a capital display of fancy articles was on sale, which being marked at low prices went off with rapidity. The refreshment tables were bountifully provided. In the evening the Reform Club Band played a nice selection of music. On Friday evening a cheap supper was given in the Club Rooms. The proceeds of the affair were about $300.

The following is the assessment on the city for the current year:—

Interest on S. F. engine debentures, 1868	$	424
" " "	.....	592
" Funded debt "	.....	946
" Railway "	.....	2,880
" New City Hall "	.....	3,920
Roads and streets	.....	3,000
Fire Department	.....	2,000
Support of Poor	.....	2,000
Administration of Justice	.....	3,000
Street Lamps	.....	2,500
Public Works	.....	1,000
Interest on St. John Fire Relief debentures		400
		$20,562
Support of Schools	.....	12,000
Making in all	.....	$32,562

Mr. Pickard, M. P., has made his *debut* as a temperance speaker at Ottawa. He addressed a public meeting there last Sunday evening, in which he spoke in warm terms of the success of the movement in city.

The great centre of attraction appear to be at P. M'Peakes, a glance at the windows of this establishment will explain the cause.

William Vanhan, who murdered Mrs. Mary Quinn, in St. John, on the 28th of February last, was brought before Judge Wetmore on Saturday morning and sentenced to be hung on the 22nd day of June next. We learn he has made a confession of his guilt, which will not be made known at present.

AN IMMENSE STOCK

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Ireland,
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Everything Newest Design!

Further particulars next week.

P. M'PEAKE.

Fredericton, April 3, 1878.